

성대마비환자를 대상으로 시행한 후두근전도검사의 임상적 유용성

최홍식 · 최영준 · 문상우 · 김태만

Clinical Usefulness of Laryngeal Electromyography for Patients with Vocal Cord Palsy

Hong-Shik Choi, MD, Young-Jun Choi, MD, Sang-Woo Moon, MD and Tae-Man Kim, MD

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, The Institute of Logopedics & Phoniatrics, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objective : Vocal cord palsy is a complex disorder which may result from numerous causes. Laryngeal electromyography is a valuable adjunct in the study of vocal cord dysfunction. It yields objective and reproducible data, and may establish the pathophysiology and prognosis of laryngeal nerve pathology. We investigated the clinical usefulness of laryngeal electromyography for patients with vocal cord palsy. **Material and Method :** Laryngeal EMG was performed for 35 patients diagnosed as vocal cord palsy. **Results :** We defined complete denervation when electrical silence, fibrillation potential or positive sharp waves were seen. We defined partial denervation when motor unit potential with low amplitude and low frequency was seen. We planned treatment modality according to the laryngeal EMG findings. In case of complete denervation, phonosurgery was recommended, whereas voice therapy and observation were recommended when partial denervation was noted. **Conclusion :** Laryngeal EMG is clinically valuable for the evaluation of vocal cord palsy and can serve as a guideline for determining the treatment plan. It is also useful in anticipating the prognosis of laryngeal nerve palsy. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1999;42:225-31)

KEY WORDS : Laryngeal electromyography · Vocal cord palsy.

가³⁾
4)
가¹⁾
35
가²⁾
가
1996 11 1998 4 18
: 998 6 12 / : 1999 1 6
: , 120 - 752 134
(02) 361 - 8470, 8478 · (02) 93 - 0580
E - mail : hschoi@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

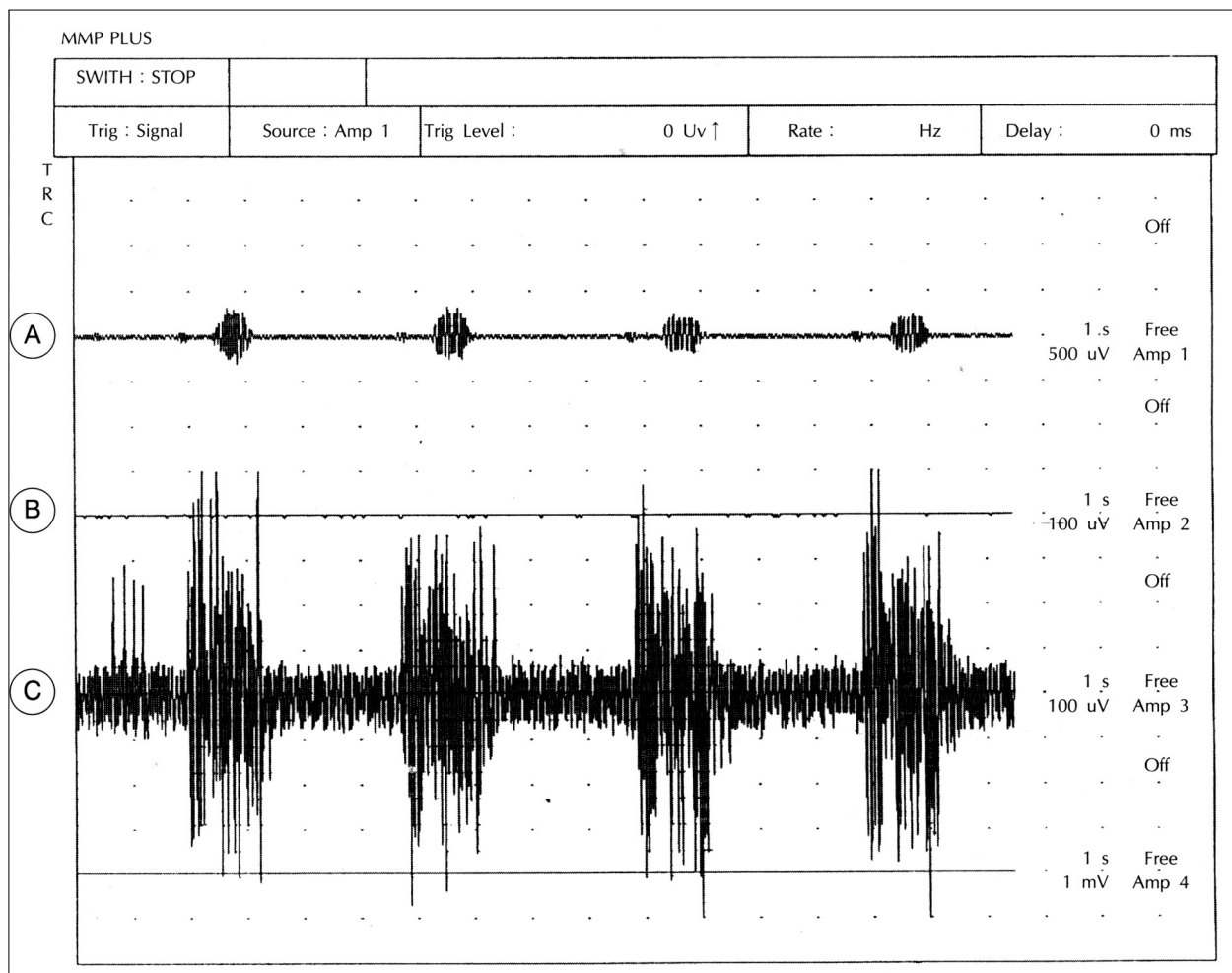


Fig. 2. Channel A shows a voice signal obtained from microphone during vocalization of /a/. Channel B shows a electrical silence in a thyroarytenoid muscle of palsy side. Channel C shows a normal interference pattern of cricothyroid muscle.

18 78 54 , 16 , 1 1 .

62 45 , ,

가 20 , 가 15 (partial denervation)

20 가 15 .

가 2 , 가 33 4 3 가

가 7 , 가 26 , 1 (No.4) . 3

가 (no denervation)

1 (No. 10) , 2

가 (polyphasic giant potential) 1 (No. 8)

(complete denervation) (reinnervation)

가 (phon - 1 95%

osurgery) (Table 1).

7 6 , 1 (No. 2) 가

가 . 6 5 15 12 가

1 3 9

Case No	Sex/Age	Duration	Video-stroboscopy	LEMG	Treatment& Comment
1	F/64	14 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
2	F/4	10 y	Lt. p alsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	observation
3	F/62	2 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : partial denervation	90% recovery after 3m.
4	M/31	4 m	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : partial denervation	regular follow-up
5	M/47	30 y	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	type I thyroplasty
6	F/29	4 y	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : no denervation	voice therapy & follow-up
7	M/51	1 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : partial denervation	90% recovery after 4m.
8	F/61	1 m	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : reinnervation	95% recovery after 1m.
9	F/57	6 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : no denervation	voice therapy & follow-up
10	M/52	2 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : no denervation	slight improve after 1m.
11	F/60	4 y	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
12	M/61	2 m	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
13	M/70	14 m	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : partial denervation	slight improve after 1m.
14	F/30	10 y	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
15	F/49	4 y	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty

1
1 (No. 12)

6
(reinnervation)
가
가

1 (No. 6)
1 (No. 14)
(Table 2).

가
가
가
가
1 (No. 5)

1 (No. 4)
1944 Weddel⁷⁾

Faabourg - Anderson
⁹⁾ Payne 2 (bipolar electro-
de) 가
¹⁰⁾ Hiroto

10 가
⁵⁾
10 50% 40%
⁶⁾ 가
hookedwire electrode)
2
¹¹⁾ Hirano
(bipolar

12) (electrical silence)가
(fibrillation potential)
(polyphasic giant po-
(regeneration motor
14)
(complex repetitive disc-
(active denerv-
ation) , 6 msec 4 (phase)

Table 2. Patient profile of iatrogenic vocal cord palsy

Case No.	Sex/ Age	Brief history	Video-stroboscopy	LEMG	Treatment & Comment
1	F/45	2-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA type I thyroplasty
2	F/39	3-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	observation
3	M/58	3-wk history of hoarseness following HCD operation	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
4	F/49	4-mo history of hoarseness following vagal neurilemmoma excision	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : complete denervation	observation
5	F/50	10-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
6	F/31	4-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : reinnervation	Voice therapy & follow-up
7	M/18	5-yr history of hoarseness following heart operation	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
8	F/38	2-mo history of hoarseness following vagal schwannoma excision	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
9	M/31	1-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Rt. palsy	Rt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
10	F/38	1-yr history of hoarseness following neurogenic tumor excision	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA & CT : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
11	M/78	5-mo history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	observation
12	F/43	6-yr history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Bilateral palsy	Rt. & Lt. TA : partial denervation	laser arytenoidectomy
13	F/55	1-mo history of hoarseness following thyroidectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty
14	F/43	1-wk history of hoarseness following pneumonectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : no denervation	slight improve after 1 wk.
15	M/54	2-wk history of hoarseness following pneumonectomy	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	AA + type I thyroplasty

AA : Arytenoid adduction TA : Thyroarytenoid muscle CT : Cricothyroid muscle HCD : Herniated cervical disk

Table 3. Patient profile of other causes of vocal cord palsy

Case No.	Sex/Age	Diagnosis	Duration	Video-stroboscopy	LEMG	Treatment & Comment
1	M/56	lung ca.	6 wk	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	chemotherapy
2	M/62	esophageal ca	3 mo	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	chemotherapy
3	M/76	lung ca.	5 mo	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	chemotherapy
4	F/25	inhalation burn	3 mo	Bilateral palsy	no denervation	web lysis
5	F/58	thyroid ca.	6 wk	Lt. palsy	Lt. TA : complete denervation	Total thyroidectomy, AA + type I thyroplasty

AA : Arytenoid adduction TA : Thyroarytenoid muscle

(recruitment)
nic denervation)

(interference pattern)

(chro -

가

15)

14)

2

가

(spontaneous fibrilla -
tion potential)

(background LEMG activity)

15)

6

가

16)

가

가

가

1

가

가

1

가

가

17)

6

(electrical silence)

6

16)

가

(insertion fibrillation potential)

8 14

(spontaneous fibrillation potential)

4

16)

가

18)

가

6

가

REFERENCES

- 1) Cuning DS. *Unilateral vocal cord paralysis. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1955;64:487-93.
- 2) Kim KM, Cho JI, Choi HS, Kim YH, Hong WP. *The etiology & treatment of unilateral vocal cord paralysis: A 10-year review of 210 patients. J Kor Soc Logo Phoniat* 1995;6:27-38.
- 3) Steven DS. *Laryngeal electromyography. Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 1991;24:1053-7.
- 4) Arthur AR, Bruce RM, Charles NF. *Laryngeal electromyography in the diagnosis of laryngeal nerve injuries. Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 1990;71:587-90.

- 5) Adour KK. *Diagnosis and management of facial paralysis. N Eng J Med* 1982;307:348-51.
- 6) Johns ME, Rood SR. *Vocal cord paralysis: Diagnosis and management. Am Acad Otolaryngol* 1978;92:261-75.
- 7) Robert HM, David BR. *The role of electromyography in clinical laryngology. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1984;92:287-91.
- 8) Weddel G, Feinstein B, Pattle RE. *The electrical activity of voluntary muscle in man under normal and pathological conditions. Brain* 1944;67:178-256.
- 9) Faaborg-Andersen E. *Electromyographic investigation of intrinsic laryngeal muscles in humans. Acta Physiol Scand* 1957;41 (suppl 140):1-150.
- 10) Payne SK, Higenbottom T, Guindi GM. *A surface electrode for laryngeal electromyography. J Neurol Neurosurgery Psychiatry* 1980;43:853-4.
- 11) Hirato I, Hirano M, Toyozumi Y, Shin T. *A new method of placement of a needle electrode in the intrinsic laryngeal muscles for electromyography. Oto-rhino-laryngol Clinic, Kyoto* 1962;55:499-504.
- 12) Hirano M, Ohala J. *Use of hooked-wire electrodes for electromyography of the intrinsic laryngeal muscles. J Speech Hear Res* 1969;12:362-73.
- 13) Choi HS, Kim KM, Kim GR. *An experimental study on laryngeal reinnervation. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1986;29:792-808.
- 14) Liancai M, Shilin Y. *An experimental study on the laryngeal electromyography and visual observations in varying types of surgical injuries to the unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve in the neck. Laryngoscope* 1991;101:699-708.
- 15) David MS, David S, Janet GW, Ira S. *Vocal cord paralysis: clinical and electrophysiologic features. Muscle Nerve* 1993;16:952-7.
- 16) Shengguang SY, William WQ, Fred JS. *Major patterns of laryngeal electromyography and their clinical application. Laryngoscope* 1997;107:126-36.
- 17) Choi HS, Kim KM, Cho JI, Kim SH, Kim HY. *Effects of arytenoid adduction and type I thyroplasty combined surgery for unilateral vocal cord paralysis. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1997;40:505-12.
- 18) Robin LB, Henry B, David RB. *Laryngeal electromyography: Techniques and application. Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 1978;11:325-47.